

WINNERS AT THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SPEECH AND DEBATE TOURNAMENT

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize six outstanding students from my district. These students set their sights high, and as a result, competed in the National High School Speech and Debate tournament.

Two thousands students from all over the country competed in the tournament this year. To qualify these students first competed in rigorous district competitions. Marquette High School's speech and debate team, coached by Mrs. Kim Cranston, sent six talented students to national competition.

First, Edward Tulin was named National Champion of Domestic Extemporaneous Speaking for 1999. Mr. Tulin has been competing in speech and debate for four years and spoke in 13 rounds of competition to win the title.

Second, there were five other students who competed and excelled at the national level. These students were: Justin Kempf who placed 8th in Student Congress' Senate division. Emily Vreeland who was a Semifinalist in Student Congress' House division. Jane Diecker and Edward Tulin who advanced to the 2nd level of competition in Policy Debate. Kane Huang and Elise Manning who competed in the Duo Interpretation competition.

And finally, I would like to recognize Mrs. Kim Cranston whose dedication and tireless efforts have aided in the success of these students and many more. Her commitment to education and belief in the potential of each student is an example of excellence in teaching.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to recognize these extraordinary young people for their achievements. Their success is a true reflection on not only their drive and determination, but also on the parents, family members, and teachers who have supported their hard work and determination. These students are an excellent example of what young people will achieve when given the opportunity.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE WARDELL YOTAGHAN

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a real hero. No, he did not hit 70 home runs, steal any bases, slam dunk any basketballs, nor was he an actor. No, he was for real. He was Wardell Yotaghan, a man who lived and worked, who spent his life trying to make life better for people who lived in public housing. Mr. Yotaghan died of a heart attack at the age of 53, much too young, before his time; but that's not unusual for African-American males. Black men have the lowest life expectancy rate of any large group in America.

Wardell did not live long, but he lived well. He lived well enough to help countless others

through very difficult times. His wife said, "He went 24 hours a day," and understood that what he did would ultimately help him and his family as well.

In the early 1990's, Wardell helped lead a campaign that resulted in the Federal Government granting some Chicago Housing Authority residents a level of control over their own buildings. Wardell filled many roles over the years, including president of his building at 2450 W. Monroe. His wife said, "Wardell was like a father to the people here." They wouldn't make a move unless they talked to him, wouldn't sign anything unless they confirmed it with Wardell. Everybody knew that he would do the right thing.

Wardell worked at Malcolm X College as a security aide and for 10 years was a Cook County Sheriff's Deputy. Here was a man who truly understood what leadership was really about. "First of all, servant of all," he has now transcended all and leaves a wonderful wife Marie, who shared in his work, three daughters, two sons, two sisters, and eight grandchildren.

Wardell died, but his will and drive to save Public Housing will continue to live on. Wardell was able to bring people together, was full of patience and has a genuine desire to see democracy work. He was love in action.

IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN KASHMIR, H. RES. 227

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H. Res. 227, legislation expressing the sense of the Congress in opposition to the Government of Pakistan's support for armed incursion into Jammu and Kashmir, India.

The Government of Pakistan has long supported terrorism in India. However, this latest incident is far beyond the usual murder of innocent civilians on a train or at a wedding party. The Pakistan Army, intelligence service and government has moved thousands of men and materials up to the Pakistan side of the LoC and sent hundreds of army regulars across the line. The Pakistan Army is laying down artillery fire in support of the Pakistani invaders.

For many years, India has been suffering from Moslem extremist attacks originating from Afghanistan and Pakistan which are supported by the Pakistani government. Last year Americans received a bitter taste of what India experiences on a regular basis in Kashmir when those same terrorist groups killed our diplomats in two of our embassies in Africa.

The Government of Pakistan gives political, material and moral support for terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. The Pakistani government supports training camps for terrorists that operate around the world. And as I have stated, many Americans have died as a result of their attacks.

Pakistan is the backbone behind the Taliban fundamentalist group in Afghanistan. The Pakistani government gives critical military, logistical and political support for the Taliban's military effort against legitimate representative political alternatives. The Taliban, as a matter of policy, produces heroin and purposely ex-

ports it to the West. The Taliban have been giving refuge to Osama bin Laden, the Saudi terrorist, who is responsible for the deaths of American diplomats. And the Taliban's policy of systematic repression of women is barbaric and unacceptable to both Western, Eastern, Islamic, Christian, Hindu, Buddhist or Jewish cultures.

The Taliban must be stopped. Their existence and growth threatens the current regional movement towards representative forms of government.

One year ago, India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons. Severe sanctions were swiftly imposed by U.S. law. Since then we have seen a slow but steady effort by Washington and New Delhi to resolve our differences. Regrettably, the effort has not gone as fast as some of us would like. To a large degree it has been slowed down by a misperception by the State Department of India's motivations for the testing. While I am a strong supporter of nuclear non proliferation it is curious that foggy Bottom has difficulty understanding India's concerns about China's regional intentions. China has given nuclear and ballistic weapon support to Pakistan on India's western border. China has a close relationship with Burma's narcodictatorship on India's eastern border having shipped over \$1.4 billion in arms to Rangoon. And of course China brutally occupies Tibet on India's northern border . . . the Tibetan/Indian border is bristling with PLA troops.

Even more puzzling, has been the Administration's failure to acknowledge how State Department policy has helped to bring about India's sense of insecurity by inadequately responding to China's violation of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty. We must not forget that China sold and transferred nuclear weapon's technology to Pakistan.

If India, or any other nation, is expected to refrain from building a nuclear deterrent, then the U.S. and other nuclear powers must ensure that these non nuclear nations are not bullied by their nuclear neighbors.

Earlier this month, the Senate adopted legislation that has many provisions regarding current sanctions against India and Pakistan. One provision would suspend sanctions against India and Pakistan for a period of five years. While I strongly favor this, I very much oppose a provision in the bill that unconditionally repeals the Pressler amendment. As you must recall, the Pressler amendment requires the President certify to the Congress that Pakistan is not developing nuclear weapons.

The question is, why on earth with Pakistan supplying critical support for the Taliban do we want this time to reward Pakistan by unconditionally lifting the Pressler amendment?

It also should be noted that Pakistan has provided China with assistance that is detrimental to our national security.

The Lahore Summit established a framework for bilateral cooperation and reconciliation between India and Pakistan. Lahore gives hope for the new Indian government that will be elected in September to carry the process forward in Pakistan. Pakistan should withdraw its forces and get on with it commendable efforts begun in Lahore.

Our own bilateral relationship with India should not be dominated by security issues. The relationship should remain as broad as what we enjoy with other democracies.

India's economic growth, and U.S. investment to help spur that growth, should be at